

The earthquakes provided our city with the opportunity to do things differently. The Christchurch story has been a story of seizing opportunities — to innovate, to inspire. Yet, many of the great things that have happened were not sparked out of nowhere. Some of the richest elements of the Christchurch story thread from the ongoing work of building community before the disaster, which in turn helped with the response and the recovery.

The Safer Christchurch Strategy is part of this story. Since its last update in 2008, the Strategy has come a long way to capture what our city has learnt about community, leadership and safety. Eight years ago, Safer Christchurch described agencies and NGOs coming together under the shared idea that safe communities give people a sense of belonging and of being valued.

That shared commitment helped carry us through the earthquakes' immediate aftermath, demonstrating more than ever that local leadership and strong community relationships are essential. Now, the renewed focus of Safer Christchurch on community-led and neighbourhood-based safety recognises this. This is supported by our commitment to resilience planning as well.

Recovery is ongoing, and we are still learning. The new evidence and research strand of Safer Christchurch means better involving others in the city in evaluating lessons learned, and equipping the community and ourselves with the best available evidence and expertise to assist others in ways we might not expect. We can learn from what we are getting right and from what we could do better.

It is a pleasure for the Council and the Safer Christchurch partners — for Christchurch — to continue to be recognised as an international Safe City.



Lianne Dalziel
Mayor of Christchurch

The Safer Christchurch's vision is that Christchurch is the safest city in New Zealand — a vision that is not only achievable but one we're well on the way to becoming.

Christchurch has often been labelled unfairly and statistically misrepresented. However, we still experience what many cities around the country and indeed the world grapple with — unacceptably high alcohol-related crime, family violence and how to improve our road/pedestrian safety.

This strategy acknowledges this but also supports and celebrates the agencies and experts working proactively and collaboratively in this space.

Safer Christchurch and its partner agencies bring a collective weight to bear on emerging issues and longer standing issues — providing a platform and a multi-agency/ multi-community approach — where together we are stronger.

Since the earthquakes of 2011, 2012 and beyond, Christchurch has faced significant challenges as it rebuilds but the fundamental things that remain constant are the indomitable Christchurch spirit and a sense of community.

Through this adversity, we have been given opportunities — once in a lifetime opportunities to rethink and redesign our city; to make it into one that is world class, well designed, safe, vibrant, fun, accessible and inclusive.

We acknowledge that not everyone has had the chance to participate or feel that sense of belonging and Safer Christchurch is particularly interested in ensuring we have a safe city for EVERYONE.

Community is at the heart of our solutions and this refreshed strategy 2016–2021 clearly supports the importance of thriving local communities and neighbourhoods and the role they play in fostering a sense of safety.

We celebrate and encourage this community approach to making Christchurch the undisputed safest city in New Zealand and welcome you to join us.



Councillor Paul Lonsdale
Chair Safer Christchurch



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1

Community Safety in Christchurch



A safe community is one where people want to live, work, visit and interact with one another. It is where homes, workplaces, public transport, community spaces and neighbourhoods are welcoming and where people feel safe and free from harm.

1.1 INTRODUCTION



Christchurch lies in Canterbury, near the centre of the east coast of the South Island, east of the Canterbury Plains. It is located near the southern end of Pegasus Bay, and is bounded to the east by the Pacific Ocean and the estuary of the Avon and Heathcote Rivers. To the south and south-east the urban portion of the city is limited by the volcanic slopes of the Port Hills separating it from Banks Peninsula. In 2006, Banks Peninsula was incorporated into the city, in effect tripling the city's land area while adding only about 8,000 people to the city's population. To the north the city is bounded by the braided Waimakariri River.

A safe community is one where people want to live, work, visit and interact with one another. It is where homes, work places, public transport, community spaces and neighbourhoods are welcoming and where people feel safe and free from harm. Community safety is therefore more than policing and crime reduction or preventing injuries, it has a connection with many aspects of community life and well-being.

A safe community is not just an issue for the vulnerable, it is an issue for all sections of the community. There is the expectation that everybody working, visiting or living in Christchurch City will take shared responsibility for their personal safety. Where this is not possible, key agencies across the city will endeavour to support their safety through plans that identify high-risk populations and environments. Collaboration and ongoing engagement with law enforcement agencies, government agencies, local businesses, community organisations, and those that live and work in or visit Christchurch is key towards a safer community for all.

Over the last decade, the City of Christchurch has built a strong foundation on which to respond to issues of community safety. The first Safer Christchurch Strategy, developed in 2005, has been regularly reviewed since that time, and is again now being reviewed to reflect the current reality in our changing city. In 2008, the City of Christchurch achieved recognition as an International Safe Community. The World Health Organization (WHO) views the Safe Communities approach as an important means of delivering evidence-based violence and injury prevention strategies at the local level.

Despite the earthquakes of 2010 and 2011, where 185 lives were lost, many people injured and the city experienced wide-scale loss and destruction, the Safer Christchurch Interagency Group has continued to meet and work together, reflecting the commitment of Christchurch City to reduce the burden and incidence of crime and injury within our community.

This strategy will provide a framework for Safer Christchurch to continue to strengthen its community safety programmes in collaboration with key partners and the wider community. Most importantly, this strategy aims to add value to all of the work that is already happening in neighbourhoods, communities and in organisations to keep our city safe. Because of the changing nature of our communities post-earthquake it is timely to pause and reflect on what our community safety priorities are, to refocus and make the most of the unique opportunities that a city rebuilding offer and for Safer Christchurch to make a real difference.

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The alliance members are the backbone of the safer community — Safe Communities Foundation NZ

GOVERNANCE ARRANGEMENTS

The Safer Christchurch Interagency Group will be disestablished and a new governance structure will be put in place that will allow a more strategic approach to Safer Christchurch activity, as well as making sure the ‘on the ground’ work gets the supports it needs to make things happen. Communication and information sharing are an important part of what makes Safer Christchurch work so effectively and the new governance structure will make sure this is a key part of how we work.

The implementation of the Strategy, evaluation of its achievements and review of the annual action plans will be overseen by the Safer Christchurch Strategic Group (SCSG).

This group will put its collective weight behind this strategic plan and ensure the working parties get what they need to achieve the priorities and goals set out in this Strategy. They will strengthen strategic links to other governance frameworks interested in social well-being as there is wide interest in a broader more holistic, sustainable approach to health in the city as well as strengthening links with Greater Christchurch partners where there are common strategies. In addition, it is also timely to build and develop relationships with organisations replacing the Canterbury Earthquake Recovery Agency on 18 April 2016: Regenerate Christchurch, Otakaro, Land Information New Zealand, Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, Ministry of Health/Canterbury District Health Board and the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet.

It is proposed that membership would be invited from senior representatives from these organisations to enable a strategic focus at this level.

The SCSG will include representation from:

Christchurch City Council	Ngāi Tahu
New Zealand Police	Canterbury District Health Board
New Zealand Transport Agency	Accident Compensation Commission (ACC)
Ministry of Social Development (MSD)	Non-Government/Community Sector
University of Canterbury	Canterbury Employers' Chamber of Commerce
New Zealand Fire Service	Civil Defence and Emergency Management
Ministry of Business Innovation and Employment	





Communication and information sharing are an important part of what makes Safer Christchurch work so effectively.

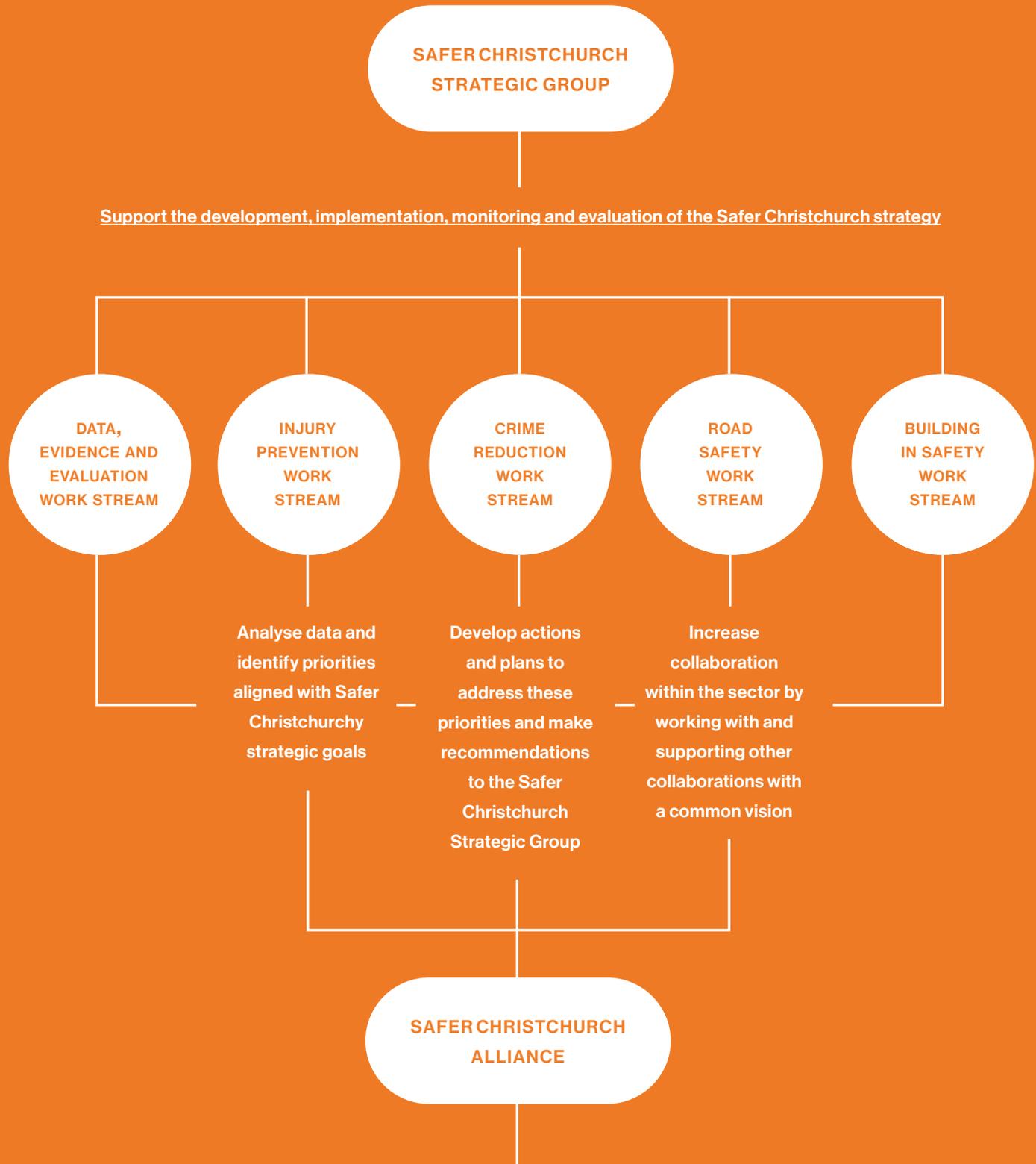
The group will meet quarterly to:

- Support the development, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Safer Christchurch Strategy 2016–21;
- Ensure Safer Christchurch priorities and work streams are evidence based and in line with best practice;
- Inform Safer Christchurch partners of existing and emerging community safety issues within Christchurch City; and
- Recommend strategies to address identified and emerging community safety issues in a coordinated and collaborative manner;
- Champion the Safer Christchurch brand for maximum collaborative impact;
- Leverage resources to support identified community safety programmes;
- Take responsibility for effective communication with and between Safer Christchurch partners, key stakeholders and the community.

Working parties will be established around Safer Christchurch strategic priorities and they will meet to develop and deliver action plans. They will determine how often they meet, and will report to the Safer Christchurch Strategic Group on progress and any barriers to progress, resources needed and any emerging issues.

The Safer Christchurch Strategic Group, the working parties as well as interested organisations, agencies and communities will come together bi-annually to share knowledge and information. This grouping will be known as the Safer Christchurch Alliance.

All members of the current Safer Christchurch Interagency Group will become members of the Safer Christchurch Alliance, and on various Safer Christchurch working parties if Safer Christchurch priorities align with their own priorities.



• Information sharing • Networking • Identifying emerging issues • Identifying collaborative opportunities

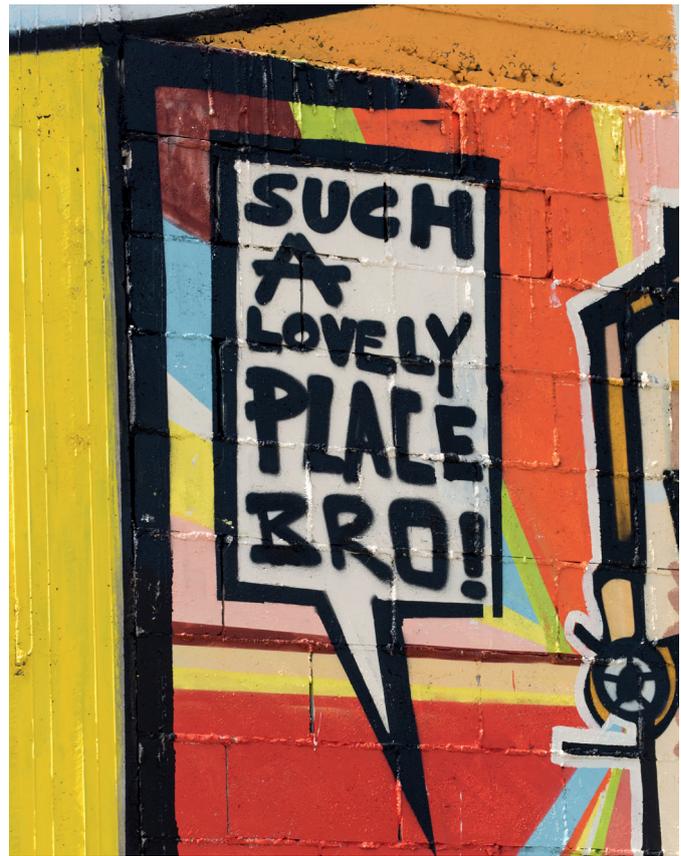
1.2

RELATED STRATEGIES AND PLANS

This Strategy complements the many strategic plans and initiatives developed to keep our city safe.

It should be acknowledged that the Safer Christchurch Strategy is a city-wide strategy. It is not owned by the Christchurch City Council; however the Council has taken a lead role in implementing the Safer Christchurch Strategy mandated through:

- The Local Government Act 2002;
- The Christchurch City Council Long Term Plan 2015–25 – the key strategic plan that outlines Council's goal for the city as 'Building Resilience – from Recovery to Regeneration' with community safety being highlighted as a community outcome;
- Christchurch Community Outcomes which include: a safe city, a healthy city and an attractive and well-designed city;
- The Strengthening Community Strategy Goal Seven: enhancing the safety of communities and neighbourhoods.



**This Strategy
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Other strategies that relate to community safety are:

INTERNATIONAL MANDATES:

United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC)

Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime (Economic and Social Council resolution 2002/13, Annex)

International Safe Community model

UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

World Health Organization age-friendly cities; dementia-friendly cities

Ministry of Education

NATIONAL MANDATES:

New Zealand Disability Strategy

New Zealand Positive Ageing Strategy

New Zealand Disability Action Plan 2014–18: Update 2015

Resource Management Act 1991

Building Act 2012

Health and Safety at Work Act 1992

Sale and Supply of Alcohol Act 2012

Local Government Act 2002 and Amendments

New Zealand Urban Design Protocol 2005

Delivering Better Public Services Strategy 2012

Safer Communities: Action Plan to Reduce Community Violence and Sexual Violence 2004

Prevention First, NZ Police National Operating Strategy 2011–2015

National Guidelines for Crime Prevention through Environmental Design 2005

New Zealand Urban Design Protocol 2005

NZTA Pedestrian Planning and Design Guide 2009

ACC Space Matters

NZ Injury Prevention Strategy 2003

LOCAL MANDATES:

Road Safety Action Plan

Skateboarding, Inline Skating and BMX Cycling Strategy

Cycle Strategy

Emergency Management Plan

Public Open Space Strategy

Christchurch Transport Strategic Plan 2012

Events Strategy

Physical Recreation and Sport Strategy

Strengthening Communities Strategy

Family Violence Strategy

Drug and Alcohol Strategy

Resilience Strategy

The Greater Christchurch Urban Development Strategy Action Plan (2010)

Recovery Strategy for Greater Christchurch 2012

Christchurch Local Alcohol Policy

Alcohol Restrictions in Public Places Bylaw

Public Places Bylaw

Christchurch City Council Draft District Plan 2014

Christchurch Central Recovery Plan 2012

Creating Safer Communities Guide 2005

Christchurch Central Streets and Spaces Design Guide 2015

Christchurch Lanes Design Guide 2007

Integrated Recovery Planning Guide 2011

Health Promotion and Sustainability through environmental design (HPSTED): A Guide for Planning 2010

Greater Christchurch Regeneration Bill

Vision: Christchurch is the safest city in New Zealand



2

Community Safety Framework



2.1

SAFE COMMUNITY MODEL

The Safe Community model creates a structure in communities for addressing safety and injury prevention initiatives through building local partnerships. The model is recognised worldwide as an effective intervention to bring together various organisations and individuals to work on designing and implementing strategies to promote safety and reduce the incidence and/or severity of injury in their population. These indicators will provide the backbone for Safer Christchurch priorities and action.

- An infrastructure based on partnership and collaborations, governed by a cross-sectoral group that is responsible for safety promotion in their community;
- Long term sustainable programmes covering all genders, ages, environments and situations;
- Programmes that target high-risk groups, environments and programmes that promote safety for vulnerable groups;
- Programmes that document the frequency and causes of injuries;
- Evaluation measures to assess their programmes, processes and the effects of change;
- Ongoing participation in national and international Safe Communities networks.

Safer Christchurch is required to report on progress against this indicators annually to maintain International Safe Community status.

2.2

PRINCIPLES

The following principles will guide the implementation of this strategy:

1. **Commitment to Māori and the Treaty**

We are committed to working with all Māori recognising that the Council sits within the takiwā (tribal area) of Ngāi Tahu. We acknowledge and are committed to Te Tiriti o Waitangi (Treaty of Waitangi) and recognise Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu as a Treaty partner. We will work with Ngāi Tahu and their representatives, the six papatipu rūnanga in true partnership to reduce harm and enhance safety and security in our communities.

2. **Integrated and evidence-based solutions**

We will take a broad view to the causes of, and the solutions to, crime, violence and other antisocial behaviour, injury and drug and alcohol issues in the our city. It is widely recognised by criminologists that reducing the incidence of crime¹ and injury² in a

community requires a focus on the natural and built environment as well as cultural, social and economic factors that impact on safety and well-being.

Our approach to improving the safety of the city emphasises the social, economic and environmental impacts on health and well-being. A strong evidence and research base will enable us to understand our population and ensure our approach is as effective as possible.

3. **Proactive partnerships**

Developing proactive partnerships and ensuring coordination of our efforts is crucial to the creation of a safer community. That means central and local government, iwi, non-government organisations, safety networks, businesses and citizens working together to benefit our city.

We place high value on opportunities for members of the community to provide input into the development, implementation and evaluation of our community safety strategies and programmes and we will work with our community to ensure they are involved in both the planning and the implementation of this strategy.

4. **Strong communities**

Fostering a strong sense of connectedness, where all members of the community are equally valued and respected is the key to creating a healthier and safer community.

This strategy aims to ensure that all community members, including those who are disadvantaged and vulnerable, feel safe and welcome and are able to participate in city life.

Responding to community safety across all settings and for all populations is critical to the Strategy's success. Our communities have changed post-quake and that brings with it a number of new challenges and opportunities. We will work with communities to plan and develop local solutions and support their capacity to respond to ongoing safety and security issues occurring within their local areas.



¹Saville, S., & Cleveland, G. (1999) 2nd Generation CPTED: An Antidote to the Social Y2K Virus of Urban Design

²Dannenberg A.L., Frumkin, H., & Jackson, R.J (2011) Making Healthy Places: Designing and building for health, well-being and sustainability. Island Press.

2.3

CROSS-CUTTING THEMES

The following cross-cutting themes should be considered within each of the priority areas:

1. Reducing harm caused by drugs use
2. Reducing harm caused by alcohol use
3. Building a safety culture within our city
4. Communication – within city networks and with the wider community
5. Safer Christchurch Strategy goals contribute to an attractive region providing economic benefits



...a strong sense of connectedness, where all members of the community are equally valued and respected is the key to creating a healthier and safer community.





3

Strategic Priorities



Since the development of the foundational Safer Christchurch Strategy in 2005, the City of Christchurch has focused its community safety efforts on working collaboratively and collectively on improving perceptions of safety and minimising crime, violence, intentional and unintentional injury, and drug- and alcohol-related harm. This Strategy builds on those priorities as well as introducing a new priority focused on opportunities through the rebuild process following the earthquakes in 2010 and 2011.

Safer Christchurch strategic priorities:

Over the next five years we will focus our efforts on implementing a range of actions that will contribute to a safe city and improving connections between those who are working to make Christchurch a safe place to live, work and visit so that collectively we can achieve results that will make a difference.

It is important we take the time to get a strong evidence base to inform our priorities and actions in our changing environment. Broad objectives have been set for each of the priorities, as well as outcomes we plan to achieve. The working parties will be charged with developing detailed action plans to address each of the priority areas, with strategic oversight from the Safer Christchurch Strategic Group.

An annual report will be prepared acknowledging key achievements and outcomes of the Strategy.

In collaboration, we will work on implementing a range of activities which respond to issues identified under the five themes.

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Priority Area 1: Proactive partnerships that have a shared commitment to a Safe City.

Goal 1: Facilitate a collaborative and co-ordinated approach to addressing community safety priorities in Christchurch City.

Why is it important?

The International Safe Communities model creates a structure in communities for addressing safety and injury prevention initiatives through local partnerships. This approach to safety promotion and injury prevention mobilises local community members to action and encourages greater cooperation and collaboration between non-government organisations, the business sector, central and local government agencies.³

No one agency has the resources or mandate to solve complex community safety issues alone. Past Safer Christchurch initiatives have worked best when we work collectively and collaboratively on priority areas. The strength of Safer Christchurch is its ability to bring multiple players to the table to identify issues, plan strategies and work collectively to deliver results. The role of Safer Christchurch is one of 'facilitator' and 'supporter'. It will be critical going forward to have good coordination and communication mechanisms in place.

How will we address this?

The administration and management of Safer Christchurch is the glue that makes it possible for multiple, independent people and organisations to combine their knowledge, skills and resources. Research studies⁴ have shown that community-based coalitions need a certain kind of administration and management to achieve high levels of synergy. To make the most of collaboration it is important for Safer Christchurch to focus on:

- Facilitating timely communication — not only among a broad array of partners, but also with people and organisations outside Safer Christchurch;
- Coordinating meetings, projects and other Safer Christchurch activities;
- Supporting Safer Christchurch working parties apply for grants and manage funding;
- Providing Safer Christchurch with analytic support, for example by preparing documents that inform participants and help them make timely decisions and by evaluating progress and impact;

³ Coggan, 2004

⁴ NZ Safe Communities 2014 Coalition Survey Report — Christchurch

- Providing orientation to new participants as they join the coalition; and minimising barriers that can prevent certain participants from participating in the coalition's meetings and activities;
- Providing processes for collaborative planning and evaluations that identify shared outcomes and attributions.

Objectives

- 1.1 The Safer Christchurch Strategic Reference Group will meet on a regular basis as the governance group for the Safer Christchurch Strategy and support and maintain working parties for each goal within the Strategy.
- 1.2 Seek and coordinate funding to implement the Safer Christchurch Strategy, as required.
- 1.3 Safer Christchurch will broker partnerships between agencies and communities to implement programmes addressing community safety.
- 1.4 Develop a comprehensive research and data knowledge bank. This will assist Safer Christchurch partners to identify priority issues, understand why they are occurring, determine how best to address them, and monitor the impact of the intervention.
- 1.5 Support community development projects which have a safety and crime prevention focus through Council's Community Grants programme.
- 1.6 Injury prevention and safety promotion networks are built and maintained locally, nationally and internationally.
- 1.7 Maintain International Safe Community Accreditation.

Intended outcomes

- Coordinated and collaborative targeted approach to community safety that uses an evidence-based methodology to identifying priority populations and environments, identifying proven and promising strategies and robust evaluation practices to measure impact and results;
- Resources and funding sourced to support identified priority projects and initiatives;
- Reduction in the incidence of injury and crime in the city.

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Priority Area 2: Reducing and preventing injuries.

Goal 2: Reduce the incidence of injury in Christchurch.

Why is it important?

Injury in New Zealand, both intentional and unintentional, is the leading cause of death among people aged 1–34 years and the second leading cause of hospitalisation. In childhood, injury accounts for about 34% of all deaths. By adolescence and young adulthood, injury (including suicides) accounts for about 80% of deaths in New Zealand.

Unintentional and intentional injuries cost the healthcare system millions of dollars. They reduce productivity, they cost our community and they cost our country. More importantly, the impact of injury on a person, their family, their friends and the community can be devastating and result in lifelong changes for all those involved. In Christchurch, between 2007 and 2012, 1,089 people died as the result of an injury. Between 2009 and 2014, 30,900 people were hospitalised.⁵

An analysis of Christchurch hospitalisation data by the Ministry of Health revealed that the top five injury risk areas were:

- Falls (particularly in older people 65+)
- Sports, workplace and home injuries
- Road and motor vehicle crashes
- Suicide and self-inflicted injury
- Violence (injury purposely inflicted by other persons).

How will we address this?

Injury prevention allows continued quality of life for individuals and families/whanau, minimises disruption and increases productivity for businesses and service organisations. The wider community also gains from a safer, more positive and more productive population, and from decreased demands on the health care system due to injury.

The most successful way to prevent injuries is to look at injuries from a holistic point of view and to integrate the risk factors with the social and environmental factors that lead to the injury. Interventions should be effective and evidence-based, reduce the most severe and costly injuries and be specific for the target group.⁶

⁵Injury Prevention Profile Christchurch City

⁶Injuries ruin lives – what can we do? A toolkit to help communities take action to prevent injuries and build safe communities.

Objectives

- 2.1 Establish an intersectoral working party that will focus on collating baseline injury data and developing an action plan to coordinate injury prevention activity in Christchurch targeting the most severe and costly injuries.
- 2.2 Continue to provide active support to locally led initiatives that make significant contributions to reducing the incidence of injury.
- 2.3 Support initiatives ensuring an integrated approach with road safety, crime prevention and building a safe city.

Intended outcomes

- A coordinated, collaborative targeted approach to injury prevention in Christchurch City;
- Adequate resources are leveraged to support actions to deliver a measurable reduction in injury in Christchurch City;
- Reduction in the incidence of injury.



Potential partners:

New Zealand Police	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Neighbourhood Support	Kaupapa Māori organisations
Injury Prevention Aotearoa	Safe Communities Foundation
Health Promotion Agency	Age Concern
Refugee and Migrant resettlement organisations	Community boards
Māori and Pacific Provider forum	Office for Senior Citizens New Zealand
New Zealand Fire Service	Canterbury District Health Board and Community and Public Health
Well Child providers including Plunket	Safekids
University of Canterbury, Lincoln University, CPIT	Pegasus Health
Barnardos	Aviva
Department of Corrections	New Zealand Transport Agency
Office for Disability Issues NZ	Workplace safety representative
Ministry of Education	Christchurch City Council – Community Support (Injury, Crime Prevention and Graffiti), Road Safety, Transport and Greenspace, City Housing and Community Facilities, Community Development Advisers including Recreation Advisers, Planning and Enforcement Team and Libraries.

Priority Area 3: Reducing and preventing the incidence and effects of crime.

**Goal 3:
Work with key stakeholders to identify and respond to crime, fear of crime, and antisocial behaviour issues.**

Why is it important?

Preventing and responding to personal and property crime will improve safety and reduce fear of crime. Crimes against the person include homicide, rape, other sexual offences, robbery and assault. Property crimes include arson, property damage, graffiti, fraud, burglary, deception, theft and handling stolen goods. Alcohol and other drug use and problem gambling are significant contributing factors to many crimes.

Taking action against domestic violence is a priority for central government, local governments and community-based groups. The range of behaviours that constitute domestic violence can include crime against the person and crime against property, in addition to other controlling behaviours.

How will we address this?

Strategic priorities should align with national, regional and local work already in place and it is essential that a mechanism is established to ensure coordination and collaboration between all levels.

Specific proposals with crime prevention outcomes, objectives and implementation plans should be developed for each of the key areas identified for further action.

Objectives

- 3.1 Establish an intersectoral working party to collate baseline crime data and develop an action plan to coordinate crime prevention activity in Christchurch.
- 3.2 Provide active support to locally led initiatives that make significant contributions to preventing and reducing the incidence of crime.
- 3.3 Work in collaboration with local organisations and community groups to promote inclusion and strengthen community networks.
- 3.4 Support initiatives targeting an integrated approach with injury and crime prevention.

Intended outcomes

- Coordinated targeted approach to crime prevention;
- Adequate resources;
- Leverage resources to deliver measurable reduction;
- Reduction in the incidence of crime.

Potential partners:

New Zealand Police	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Liquor industry	Business sector
Health Promotion Agency	Kaupapa Māori organisations
Presbyterian support	Methodist Mission
Ministry of Justice	Ministry of Pacific Affairs
Family violence and sexual violence sector representatives	Christchurch City Mission
Christchurch City Council	Te Rūnanga o Ngāi Tahu
Ministry of Social Development	Canterbury District Health Board
Eldercare Canterbury	Child, Youth and Family
Canterbury Neighbourhood Support	Family and Community Services
Department of Corrections	Māori and Pacific Provider forum



Perception of community safety, real or perceived, impacts on the way people feel or interact in their community.

Priority Area 4: Enhancing safety on our roads.

Goal 4: Support the implementation of the Road Safety Action Plan for Christchurch City.

Why is it important?

Between 2010 and 2014, 53% of crashes in Christchurch City occurred at intersections, 51% of the fatal and serious crashes occurred at intersections. Urban intersections have been identified as the highest risk factor in Christchurch urban crashes by the Canterbury District Road Risk Profile.⁷ Both urban and rural intersections are cited as being of above average personal risk in Christchurch.⁸

From 2010 to 2014, drivers aged under 25 were at fault or part-fault in almost 30% of the injury crashes in Christchurch City. Young drivers have been identified as a risk factor in the Canterbury District Road Risk Profile⁹ and the NZTA Communities at Risk Register 2014.

From 2010 to 2014, 13% of the injured road users in Christchurch City were cyclists, compared to the national proportion of 7%. Cyclists are assessed as being a risk factor in Christchurch City crashes by Police National COMMS Intel and the Communities at Risk Register 2014.

From 2010 to 2014 motorcycle crashes resulted in 21% of people killed or seriously injured in road crashes in Christchurch City. Both the Canterbury District Road Risk Profile and the Communities at Risk Register 2014 list motorcycles as being a relatively high crash risk factor.

From 2010 to 2014, 16% of people killed or seriously injured in road crashes in Christchurch City were pedestrians. Both the Canterbury District Road Risks Profile and the Communities at Risk Register 2014 list pedestrians as being a relatively high crash risk factor.

How will we address this?

The Christchurch City Road Safety Action Plan (RSAP)¹⁰ has contributing agency members representing the New Zealand Transport Agency (NZTA), ACC, Christchurch City Council and Canterbury Road Policing. The group has agreed to work together to develop an action plan for Christchurch City

⁷ Police National COMMS Intel, June 2015

⁸ Communities at Risk Register 2014, NZTA

⁹ Police National COMMS Intel, June 2015

¹⁰ Road Safety Action Plan for Christchurch City July 2015 –2016
<http://www.ccc.govt.nz/transport/driving/road-safety/>

in accordance with the principles and vision of the Canterbury Regional Land Transport Plan, the Regional Road Safety Working Group Action Plan¹¹, the Christchurch Transport Plan and the government’s road safety strategy to 2020, Safer Journeys. The principles of Safer Journeys encompasses four pillars of the Safe System approach, which aims to have the whole transport system protect people from death and serious injury.

The Safe System approach acknowledges that people make mistakes and are vulnerable, and that we need to share responsibility for creating a road system where crash forces don’t result in death or serious injury. We need to improve the safety of all parts of the system – roads and roadsides, speeds, vehicles and road users – so that if one part fails, other parts will still protect the people involved.

Under the Safe System approach, all system designers must share the responsibility for road safety outcomes. System designers include planners, engineers, parents, policy makers, enforcement officers, educators, utility providers, insurers, vehicle manufacturers and importers, the media, fleet managers and many more.

The purpose of the RSAP is to identify and record issues for a collaborative approach to address road safety issues across infrastructure, road user safety and enforcement. The agency members will meet to agree on objective data, verify, scope and evaluate programmes of work using the Safe System approach at a local level. Issues impacting on rural road safety will be addressed through appropriate engineering treatments and road safety education programmes.

Objectives

- 4.1 Support the Christchurch Road Safety Action Plan as the mechanism to enhance safety on our roads.
- 4.2 Support initiatives targeting at minimising alcohol-related harm, ensuring an integrated approach with injury and crime prevention.
- 4.3 Support community-based initiatives which enhance road safety.

Intended outcomes

- Coordinated targeted approach to road safety;
- Adequate resources;
- Leverage resources to deliver measurable reduction;
- Reduction in the incidence of injury on our roads.

Potential partners:

New Zealand Police	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Ministry of Education	Automobile Association (AA)
New Zealand Transport Agency	Christchurch City Council

We need to improve the safety of all parts of the system – roads and roadsides, speeds, vehicles and road users – so that if one part fails other parts will still protect the people involved.

¹¹ Regional Road Safety Action Plan
<http://ecan.govt.nz/publications/General/canterbury-road-safety-plan.pdf>

Priority Area 5: Building in safety.

**Goal 5:
The city and neighbourhoods are vibrant, safe and inclusive, supporting businesses, residents and visitors to enjoy and engage with public buildings and spaces throughout the day and night.**

Why is it important?

Crime and victimisation data show that Christchurch is one of the safest cities in New Zealand. However, more than expected numbers of residents report being fearful of coming into the central city at night.

The proper design and effective use of the built environment can lead to a reduction in the fear and incidence of crime and an improvement of the quality of life. Applying first and second generation crime prevention through environmental design (also referred to as CPTED) principles to the way we plan, design and manage our built environment will increase community usage, improve perceptions of public places, achieve connection and integration of streets and public places, and reduce the incidence of injury and opportunities for crime and antisocial behaviour. There are significant opportunities during the current rebuild in Christchurch for CPTED to play an important role in enhancing safety in our communities.

How will we address this?

The Christchurch Rebuild has presented a unique opportunity to embed safety by design into new building and public spaces and Christchurch City Council is leading this work. It does this by:

- Working in close cooperation with key safety partners including CERA (Regenerate Christchurch), New Zealand Police and New Zealand Fire Service, to ensure that CPTED is widely accepted and embedded throughout the design of all major projects and many commercial projects;
- Providing internationally recognised advice and assessments for all public buildings, facilities and spaces throughout the city;
- Offering training in CPTED methods and principles to the design community, Council designers and planners, Police, developers and members of the community. Christchurch City Council also considers Injury Prevention through Environmental Design (IPTED) and Universal Design when assessing rebuild plans and designs. This allows a comprehensive public safety perspective to be embedded into the rebuild.

Objectives

- 5.1 Develop proactive partnerships with city planners and developers to promote CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design principles and design safety into rebuild opportunities to promote safer urban environments and deter opportunities for crime.
- 5.2 Provide education on best practice principles and practice of CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design to encourage their use.
- 5.3 Be the champion of CPTED, IPTED, Health Promotion in Environmental Design and Universal Design throughout the rebuild.

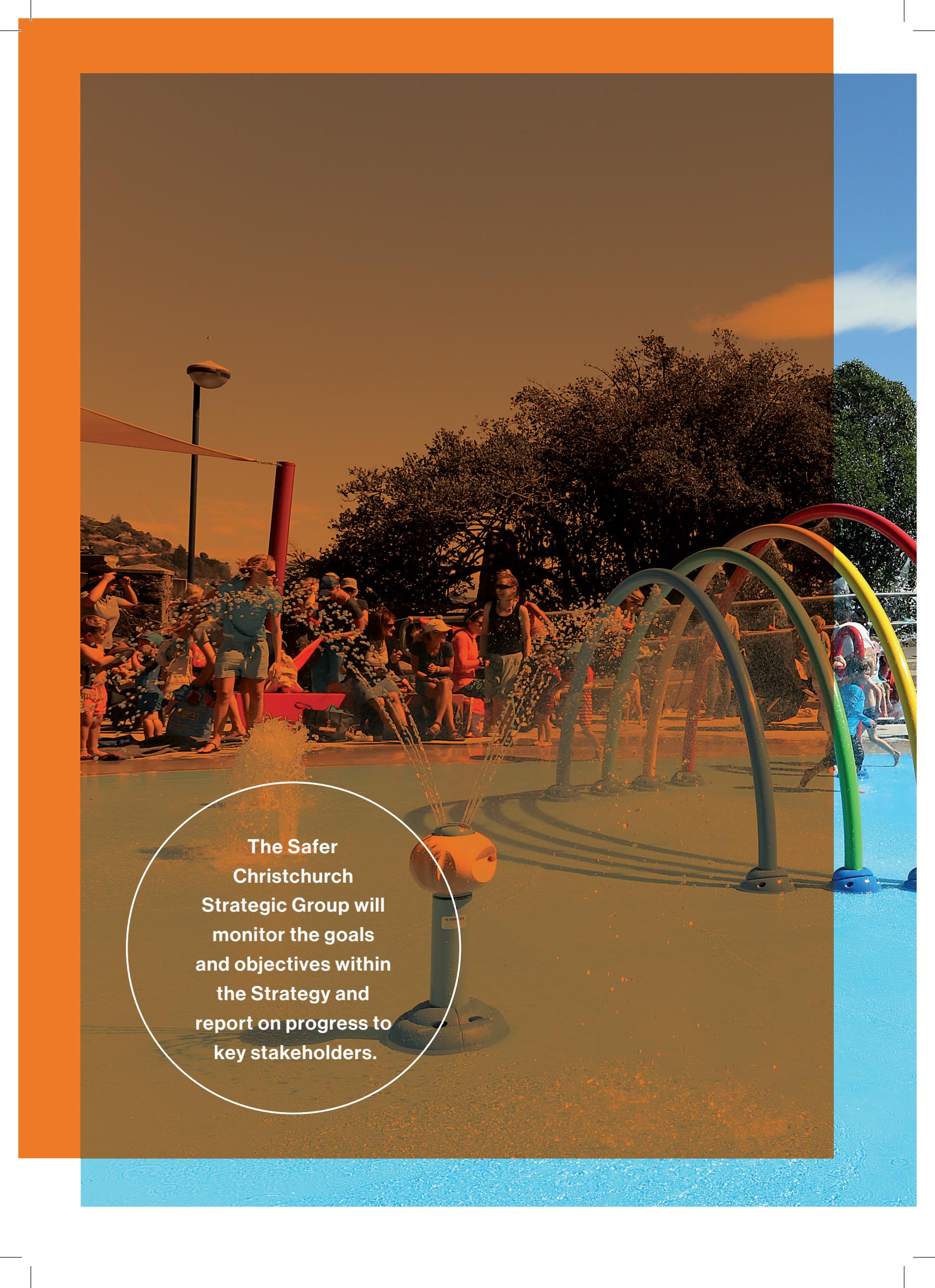
Intended outcomes

- Christchurch will enjoy reduced rates of crime and antisocial behaviour, especially in the central city, compared to pre-earthquake levels;
- Christchurch will maintain and enhance its reputation as a centre of excellence in CPTED practice;
- CPTED practice will be increasingly widely applied throughout commercial and residential buildings and developments, and all public spaces and places, through the continuing availability of CPTED training and advice.

Partners & potential partners:

Safe Communities Foundation NZ	Ministry of Justice
External architects	Landscape architects
Developers and the Property Council	Canterbury Neighbourhood Support
New Zealand Police	Accident Compensation Corporation (ACC)
Ministry of Education	New Zealand Fire Service
Planners	Housing New Zealand
Barrier Free Barrier Free NZ	Urban designers and their professional associations
Hospitality industry	Community & Public Health
Christchurch City Council – Alcohol Licensing Inspectors, Resource Consent Planners, Urban Designers, Capital Programmes, Asset and Transport Engineers and Planners, Facilities Rebuild, Parks and Housing.	





**The Safer
Christchurch
Strategic Group will
monitor the goals
and objectives within
the Strategy and
report on progress to
key stakeholders.**

4

Monitoring & Evaluation



MEASURING PROGRESS AND SUCCESS

The Safer Christchurch Strategic Group is tasked with developing a comprehensive research and data knowledge bank. We will work towards local injury and crime, perceptions of safety, drug-and alcohol-related data being regularly collated, analysed and, where possible, shared. This will assist Safer Christchurch partners to identify priority issues, understand why they are occurring, determine how best to address them, and monitor the impact of the intervention. A partnership with the University of Canterbury will be fostered to develop this work.

The Safer Christchurch Strategic Group will monitor the goals and objectives within the Strategy and report on progress to key stakeholders, including the Safe Communities Foundation and Safer Christchurch partners through the Annual Report and the bi-annual Safer Christchurch Alliance forums.

